

MEIGS COUNTY TIMES.

VOLUME I.

POMEROY, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1844.

NUMBER

EDITED AND PRINTED WEEKLY BY
Z. BEATTY.

The Legislature

Adjourned *sine die* a little before 7 o'clock, this morning. The proceedings of yesterday were characterized by much good feeling and good temper. The members of both parties, generally, felt and expressed their satisfaction at the prospect of returning to the bosoms of their families and the dwelling places of their friends. The session has been prolonged much by the peculiar division of parties, in the two branches; and the close confinement and protracted labors of the last two weeks has produced a general feeling of exhaustion and debility. The session lasted one hundred days, and the adjournment took place on the same day of the month, on which the labors of the last session were brought to a close; although not on the same day. We are happy to see the old precedent of adjourning over from Saturday until two or three o'clock on Monday morning, in order to draw pay for two days on which nothing is done, disregarded by the present Legislature.

The honorable testimony borne by the House to ability and impartiality of its Speaker was well deserved, and the manner in which it was tendered was alike creditable to those by whom it was bestowed and him in whose behalf it was tendered.

The vote of thanks in the Senate was unanimous, although some of the members have felt aggrieved at times by some of the acts and decisions of the Speaker. The aim of Mr. Bartley has generally been to do right, but he lacked that self command and evenness of temper, which has so uniformly characterized the acts of Mr. Gallagher. We are pleased that the unanimous expression of thanks was not withheld.

During a protracted session last evening, the two Houses failed to agree upon all the provisions of the Appropriation Bill. The House was unwilling to appropriate money for the payment of the checks given on the various lines of improvement, without first instituting a strict and scrutinizing examination into their character. An adjournment took place until 3 o'clock this morning, in this State of affairs. At the appointed time the Loco Foco were on hand, but it was discovered that several Whigs were absent. Taking advantage of this absence, despite the efforts of those Whigs who were present, the word was passed along the Loco Foco line, and by a small majority a motion that the House recede from its disagreement to certain provisions of the Appropriation Bill, prevailed! So the Appropriation Bill was adopted.

A resolution appointing Leander Ransom a member of the Board of Public Works, was immediately adopted by the House, in the same manner; and it passed through the Senate, immediately afterwards. Mr. Ransom is again a member of the Board of Public Works. We entertain no particular hostility to the man, but we cannot consider it as other than an imposition upon the people of Ohio, to keep up the present Board of Public Works, in view of the grave changes preferred against some of them by Auditor Brough himself; without taking into consideration the fact that the State has but little employment for such a Board. We do not feel inclined to pass censure upon those Whigs who, by their absence, enabled their opponents to obtain these advantages and accomplish these objects.

The members, most of them, left for their homes this morning. Messrs. Moberg and White, of the House, are detained by indisposition; which is supposed, will prove but transient.

[From the O. S. Journal.]

We know nothing better than Col. Benton's opinion of Henry Clay. He expressed it as follows, in an address delivered in 1824 to the people of Missouri. Mr. Clay is all now he was then; and his devotion to the principles once thought to be closely identified with the welfare and prosperity of the people and acknowledged as democratic by Thomas Hart Benton himself is as strong at this time as it ever was. Mr. Benton may have changed, but Mr. Clay has not. Several of his opponents have recently admitted that Mr. Clay was a democrat, up to 1824; at that time they say he abandoned his principles and deserted true democracy. They have not attempted to produce the least proof of this charge, unless we call the state and oft exploded charge of "bargain and sale," the falsity of which has been recently acknowledged by the very men who originated it; while we produce the endorsement of Mr. Benton himself, written late in 1824, that Mr. Clay at that time a pure patriot and true democrat, in whom the country could safely repose the most implicit confidence and upon whom that country should bestow its highest honors! Mr. Benton, we presume, belongs to the "progressive democracy," while Mr. Clay stands fast upon the old platform, and adheres un-

changingly to old landmarks. This will account for the difference between the positions of the two at this time. But, hear Mr. Benton. We have already placed this before the "public eye" frequently. There is no danger of doing so too frequently:

The principles which would govern Mr. Clay's administration, if elected, are well known to the nation. They had been displayed on the floor of Congress for the last seventeen years. They continue a system of American policy based on the agriculture and manufactures of his own country—upon interior, as well as foreign commerce—upon internal as well as seaboard improvements—upon independence of the new world—close commercial alliances with Mexico and South America. It is said that others would pursue the same system; we answer that the founder of the system is the natural executor of his own work. The most efficient protector of American iron, lead, hemp, wool, and cotton, would be the triumphant champion of the new tariff; the safest friend to interior commerce would be the statesman who has proclaimed the Mississippi to be the sea of the west; the most zealous promoter of internal improvements must be the President, who has triumphed over the President that opposed the construction of national roads and canals—the most successful applicant for treaties with Mexico and South America would be the eloquent advocate of their own independence.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PRESIDENT.—Although we have already remarked, and are happy on inquiry to find, that no accident occurred at the funeral of last Saturday, or, indeed, in the course of the day, a narrow escape was experienced by the President of the United States, who, in returning from the Congress Burial Ground in a carriage, with his son, Mr. JOHN TYLER, had his life jeopardized and saved in a manner almost providential. It seems the horses attached to the carriage took fright, or started at the foot of the Capitol, and galloped off at a most furious rate along Pennsylvania Avenue, which at the time was crowded with hacks and vehicles of every description, and persons on horseback and on foot returning from the funeral. When we saw the carriage, as with the utmost rapidity it passed Seventh street, the danger of its coming into collision with other carriages seemed imminent; but the horses, although galloping at the top of their speed, fortunately were kept in a pretty straight forward course along our broad avenue, where there was room enough for other horses and carriages to get out of the way. The horses in the President's carriage continued their course at full speed, notwithstanding every effort of the driver, assisted by Mr. JOHN TYLER, jr., to stop them. When the carriage reached a point opposite Gallabron's European Hotel, a colored man fortunately succeeded in stopping the horses, and thus the President, Mr. JOHN TYLER, jr., and the driver were most seasonably and happily rescued from their perilous situation.

Peruvian Indemnity.

The Madisonian of Saturday publishes the convention concluded at Lima, on the 17th of March, 1841, and recently ratified by the U. S. Senate, for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon the Government of Peru. Under this treaty the Government of Peru agrees to pay to the United States \$300,000 as indemnity for seizures, captures, detentions, sequestrations, and confiscations of vessels belonging to American citizens. This sum of money is to be paid at Lima, in ten equal annual instalments of \$30,000 each—commencing on the first day of January, 1844. It is also stipulated that interest at the rate of 4 per cent. shall be paid on each annual instalment computing it from the 1st of January, 1842.

The annual payments, moreover, are to be paid in dollars coined at the Mint in Lima, and these are to be exported free of all duty whatever. Section five of the treaty stipulates that there shall not be demanded of the Government of Peru any other payment of indemnification, on account of any claim of the citizens of the United States, that was presented to it by Samuel Larned, Esquire, when Charge d'Affaires of the United States near Peru. The claims subsequent to those presented by Mr. Larned are to be examined and acted upon hereafter. Section six stipulates that the Peruvian Government shall have the option of paying each annual instalment, when it is due, with orders on the Custom House at Callao, which orders shall be indorsable in sums of any amount, and receivable in the Treasury as cash, in payment of duties on importations of all kinds. Any loss occasioned by discount or delay in the collection of these orders, is to be borne by the Peruvian Government.

[Balt. Amer.]

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. VAN BUREN FOR THE SOUTHERN MARKET.—It seems from an editorial in the Washington Spectator of the 24th inst., that in

the Virginia Locofoco Convention, where were the friend of the two faced Mr. Van Buren, the editor of the Richmond Enquirer pacified the doubts and misgivings about Mr. Van Buren's tariff views of Mr. Hunter, the Calhoun leader, by declaring that "within two days he had seen a document signed by Mr. Van Buren's own hand, which would satisfy the greatest stickler for a revenue tariff."

Let us have that letter—or, in royal parlance, as the Richmond Enquirer states, "that document signed with Mr. Van Buren's own hand," *de par le Roi*—a real autograph of Royalty, a sign manual—none of your Secretary's certificate, or signatures "by authority."—Let us have the royal "document."—N. Y. American.

The Oregon Question.

Presuming the Madisonian on this subject to express views common to it and the Administration, we have read with great satisfaction, in a vigorous article upon the course of the Globe in regard to this question, sentiments at once most just and patriotic. The Oregon question, says that paper, cannot be made a party question—the people of the United States will never plunge into a war merely to gratify political aspirants. "If we are to have war—if we must have war, we must have just cause for it, and the justice of our cause must be so plain and palpable that the whole nation without distinction of party will take up arms." Again, says the same paper, "We repeat that the Oregon question, which certain politicians would use as an instrument to attain their ambitious ends, cannot be made a party question in the Senate or out of it. The East, the North, and the South will not permit it."—Nat. Intel.

ROBBERY.

The pocket of the City Treasurer was picked at the Temperance meeting in College Hall on Tuesday night, and his pocket book taken, which contained \$200 in money, and about \$800 in endorsed city orders. On Wednesday morning the pocket book was found near the steps of the Commercial Bank, containing all the orders. The thief had carefully taken out the cash, "to pay expenses" of liquoring during the wet and chill weather of spring, and to reward himself for his trouble.—[Cin. Gaz.]

GREAT NATIONAL FAIR AT BALTIMORE.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the American Institute of the city of New York on Wednesday, the 14th of February, 1844, the proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the friends of agriculture and manufacturing industry, held on the 10th of January last, at the Hall of the House of Representatives in Washington, were read, recommending a National Fair, or exhibition of the choice specimens of the products of American agriculture and the arts, to be held in the city of Baltimore in May next, on the call or notice of the Agricultural Society of said city of Baltimore. It was thereupon unanimously

Resolved, That the said fair or exhibition is highly approved by this meeting. It is calculated, from the position in which it is proposed to be held, to accomplish signal good, by presenting to the observation of the Southern and Western inhabitants the progress and perfection of the manufactures of our country, and particularly of those articles which received early and adequate protection, which will almost universally be found in our markets not only in abundance and perfection, but at prices far below what was paid for similar imported articles, refuting the doctrines, both erroneously and extensively propagated in some sections of our country, that impost duties advance prices.

Resolved, That the effects of such an exhibition, in the opinion of this Institute, will be highly beneficial, as calculated to raise a salutary American feeling and a reliance on our own resources, and to strengthen our independence.

Resolved, That the use of the Depository of this Institute be rendered to the American agriculturalists, manufacturers, and artisans, for receiving such of their articles and facilitating their transportation to Baltimore.

Resolved, That a committee of — be appointed, with power to issue a circular in the name of the American Institute, inviting the friends of industry in every section of the country to contribute specimens of their choicest productions as soon as said fair, proposed to be held in Baltimore, shall be announced, in order to make a full exemplification of the progress of this nation in agriculture, manufactures, and the arts, and in all respects afford their utmost efforts in getting up and carrying into full effect said fair.

Resolved, That the members of the Institute be earnestly requested to give their aid in favor of this great object, not only contributing themselves, but by inducing others to contribute.

On behalf of the American Institute,
JAMES TALLMADGE, Pres't.
T. B. WAKEMAN, Cor. Sec'y.

LEAVE OF MR. FOX—PRESENTATION OF MR. PACKENHAM.

At one o'clock on Wednesday the ceremony of taking official leave, on the part of Mr. Fox, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the British Government at Washington, and of the presentation of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Packenham, the new Envoy and Minister, took place in the President's reception room. The President was attended by the members of his Cabinet, and Sir Richard by the gentlemen attached to the Mission. The following is the

ADDRESS OF MR. FOX.

In presenting you this letter from the Queen, my Sovereign, terminating my diplomatic functions as Her Majesty's Representative in the United States, it becomes a welcome part of my duty to express to you the sense I entertain of the kindness and courtesy which I have uniformly experienced both from yourself and those who have preceded you in the high office of President of the Republic.

It has always been my wish, as it has been my duty, to labor for the preservation of peace, and for the establishment of a durable national friendship between the two countries, and whilst it has more than once fallen to my lot, during the period of service here, to treat with the United States of matters that involved very serious difference of opinion, I am happy in bearing testimony to the fact that those controversies have been conducted on the part of the United States, as I hope that they have also been on my part, in the temperate and respectful form which best befits the official representatives of powerful and enlightened nations.

In taking my official leave of you, Mr. President, I hope you will allow me to add the assurance of the sincere interest that I shall always feel for your own personal happiness and welfare.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

It gives me great pleasure in this, our last official interview, to say, that during your residence here you have sedulously cultivated the friendly relations which subsist between the two Governments, and that your official intercourse has been highly agreeable to this Government. While I cannot but regret the termination of your mission, it is yet a source of much satisfaction to believe that you are to be succeeded by one who will bring with him the same friendly dispositions which you have always manifested.

In bidding you adieu, I can only wish you a safe return to your native land, and many superadded days of health and happiness.

MR. PACKENHAM'S ADDRESS.

I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the letter of the Queen, my Sovereign, accrediting me as Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. S. States.

Your Excellency is already aware of Her Majesty's earnest desire to cultivate and maintain the most friendly understanding with this country.

Permit me, sir, to take this opportunity of assuring you that it will be the object of my highest ambition so to conduct my intercourse with your Excellency's Government as to contribute, in as far as in me may lie, to the fulfillment of Her Majesty's friendly intentions towards the Government and People of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO MR. PACKENHAM.

It affords me great pleasure to receive the assurances which you give me of the friendly dispositions of Her Britannic Majesty towards the Government and People of the United States. And I indulge the hope that your residence near this Government may be attended by the establishment, on a firmer basis, of the relations of amity and peace which so happily exist between the two countries. I also trust, sir, that you will find your residence here every way personally agreeable to you. I give you the assurance that nothing on my part shall be wanting to make it so.

Positively "Shocking!"

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, proposes a trans-atlantic telegraph—listen to him:

Manufacture a number of copper wires, equal to the number of letters in the alphabet; and long enough to reach from the Capitol at Washington to St. James' Palace; each wire being first separately covered with silk or some other non-conductor; then all collectively covered with a strong water-proof covering which would form a string perhaps of five inches in diameter; then assemble a sufficient number of water crafts and extend this string across the Atlantic, and at intervals of say every two or three miles, fasten a weight sufficient to sink the string below water; then at a given signal leave it down, retaining one end on the shore at Washington, and one in England, and arrange the wires at both ends on a table,

each wire pointing to a letter of the alphabet somewhat after the fashion of the keys of a piano-forte, and so constructed that when a current of electric fluid is communicated to either wire at one end of this string will produce an effect at the other end preceptible to one of the five senses (see, hear, taste, smell or feel.)—Then if any boundary or commercial treaties are to be negotiated, let the ministers of State of the respective countries be seated on a "glass stool" at this alphabetic music-table and with an electrifying machine supply the negotiation with the fluid.

LAND BILL—THE TARIFF—TEXAS.

The temper of the majority at Washington, its tyranny, its excessive partiality, its narrowness, are written in the debates in sun-light, and he is crazy or blind who will not note, or noting will not rouse himself to arrest this state of things. Their conduct is worse if possible than we thought (for we did not receive the Intelligence till yesterday) when we wrote what we did on the subject on Tuesday last. Worse in manner—worse in spirit—worse in every bad quality which may characterize the conduct of the Representatives of the People. It was so reckless, and so startling, that even Weller recoiled at it!

We really feel alarmed, for once, at the position of things at Washington—at the action of Government, and at the daring, if not desperation of the Locofoco majority. Not only are bills passed without discussion, without deliberation, without any sort of debate or necessary formality in or out of the Committee, for party ends—"that is," as the National Intelligencer remarks, "for the sake of aiding the cause of a favorite candidate for the Presidency" the Tariff also may be destroyed by the same summary and ruthless spirit.

The National Intelligencer, never harsh of speech, or partisan in temper, thus sends forth its note of warning on these subjects, while the New York American speaks emphatically as to the other.

PUBLIC LANDS.—Without any of the needless formality of debate or deliberation upon the merits of the question, a bill was reported back to the House from the Committee of Ways and Means for repealing the wise and just law for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the several States, and by the instantaneous resort to the *Previous Question*, was forced through all its readings in the House, and sent to the Senate—for rejection, we trust. It is true that, the operation of the law being now suspended by the effect of a clause in the last Tariff law, its repeal would be of no present effect, unless, so far as such action can have any influence, to throw contempt and scorn upon the right of the old States severally to property in the Public Lands; a right which none but those who deny to the original thirteen States the right of proprietorship in any thing can deny. Look to it, New York and Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire, and Maryland, and Virginia, and ye other States who are interested in this question!—Look to it now, or you will look too late!—[Nat. Intel.]

THE TARIFF BILL.—We have stated to our readers our own opinion of the probable fate of the "Democratic" project introduced in the House of Representatives to overthrow the present protective and productive Tariff. It is difficult for us to believe that any party would, to effect mere party ends—for the sake, that is to say, of aiding the cause of a favorite candidate for the Presidency—destroy a system working so beneficially for both Government and People as the present Tariff of duties on imports. This, we repeat, has been and still is our opinion; but it is due to fairness to say that there are others, possibly quite as well advised as ourselves, who entertain a different impression.—[Nat. Intelligencer.]

TEXAS.—We hear to-day directly, and in such shape as to command our belief, that a treaty for the annexation of Texas, unfinished at Mr. Upshur's death, between him and the Texian Minister, has been hurried to a conclusion by the acting Secretary, Mr. Nelson, and signed, —and that to-morrow or Monday it will go to the Senate, where noses have been counted—enough, it is said, to secure its ratification.

We repeat, our authority is reliable.

[N. Y. American.]
It will be remembered with regard to Texas that no treaty is binding until ratified by two-thirds of the Senate. The American says noses have been counted, and the result ascertained. It may be so. But we must confess, admitting the action of Government to be as stated, that we do not see how this can be. Still it is evident a combined and powerful effort is making to accomplish the annexation, and we know not how far it may reach, or what parties it may embrace. The startling disclosures, and strong reasoning of the National Intelligencer, will not fail to attract the attention of the reader, on the Texas Question.

In all Governments, but especially in